North[illegible] Venable ... Washington [illegible] 1799

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 70 of Vol. VII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 60[illegible]

RICHMOND:——Printed (on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Junior.

[Four Dol[illegible] per annum—paid in advance.] FRIDAY DECEMBER 20th, 1799. [Ten cents single.

Auction & Commiſſion BUSINESS.

THE Subſcribers have removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hooper, two doors below the Eagle Tavern, where they intend carrying on the Auction and Commiſſion Buſineſs under the firm of

Vandewall & Moſby.

Any thing committed to them in their line will be received and ſtrictly attended to. Advances in caſh will be made if required.

They have on hand for Sale, low for Caſh or on 60 or 90 days credit,

Beſt German Oznaburgs, by bale or piece
Drugheda[s], by the piece
Brown Iriſh Linens
India Cottons
Old Antigua Rum by the Hhd.
Northward ditto by the barrel
Molaſſes by the Hhd.
Brown Sugar by the Hhd. or Bbl.

Markes Vandewall.
Benjamin Moſby.

Richmond, October 1ſt, 1799.

N. B. Their ſtated days of ſale are on Wedneſdays and Fridays. V. & M.

Thomas Gilliat & James Kirby,

HAVING ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP, UNDER THE FIRM OF

Gilliat & Kirby,

Inform their friends, that they have juſt received, per the Hercules, *from* Liverpool, *a large ſupply of*

Kendal Cottons,
White and Coloured Plains,
Striped and Roſe Blankets,
Yarn and [illegible] Hoſe,
Mancheſter Stuffs, &c.

[illegible] *ing the remainder of their*

[W]OOLENS,

[*Fi*]*rſt ſhip from Liverpool, and a* [*v*]*ery extenſive aſſortment of*

[illegible]CY *and* FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

By the Alexander from London—all of which will be offered for *SALE* on moderate terms, either for Caſh or Country Produce, or on a credit of ſix months.

They have alſo on hand, a large quantity of beſt

London bottled Porter,

casks of ſix dozen each, which will be diſpoſed of on very low terms.

☞ NOTICE.

IT is with much regret that the ſubſcriber ſhould again have occaſion to notify thoſe who have been a conſiderable time delinquent, that it is now impoſſible for him to grant them any further indulgence: therefore, it is neceſſary for all thoſe who are in arrears and whoſe accou[nts have be]en long due, to make immediate [payment] to Meſſrs. Gilliat & Kirby, [illegible] be ſufficient for the ſame, or give [illegible] be deemed ſatisfactory —— [illegible] comply with this requeſt, ſuits [illegible] againſt them indiſcriminately.

Thomas Gilliat.

[illegible] 8. (tf)

[illegible] ſubſcriber in Buck[ingham illegible] on the head waters of [illegible] Creeks, and Appomattox [illegible] RED HEIFER YEAR[LING illegible] ſmall ſtar in the forehead, [illegible] ſome time laſt ſummer; no [mark] in the ear perceivable,—appraiſed to [illegible] dollars.

HENRY FLOOD.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in Buckingham county, a RED STEER, with a white back and belly, ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear—appraiſed to three pounds ten ſhillings.

HENRY C. BELL.

September 11th, 1799.

IT is propoſed to publiſh an anſwer to John Adams's work, entitled "*A Defence of the American Conſtitutions,*" in an octavo volume, which ſhall contain between 4 and 500 pages, and which ſhall be delivered to ſubſcribers for two dollars. Thoſe who wiſh to engage copies, are invited to leave their names at the offices of the ſeveral republican preſſes.

LATE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From a Hamburgh Paper of October 10, in the Engliſh language, received by Captain Howland, arrived at Boſton, on the 3d inſt.

Further Operations in Holland.

HAGUE, *October 5.*

The tranquility which continued for [illegible] days, has at length been interrupted, on the 2d inſt. by one of the moſt violent attacks, which the Engliſh made on our left wing and centre. The battle laſted the whole day, and both parties fought with the greateſt obſtinacy. Night put a ſtop to the carnage, but on the 3d it was renewed with increaſed violence, till at laſt our left wing and centre were forced to give way to the enemy's ſuperiority. We were obliged to give up all our poſitions at Alkmaar, and even that town to the enemy: Gen. Br[une]'s head-quarters were removed to Bever[wyk]. Our army was forced to take another poſit[ion]; our advanced poſts, however, ſtill occupy [illegible]um, Caſtricum, and Limmen.

During the action, the fine village of Knedyk, about a mile and a half from Alkmaar, was burnt down. Some priſoners have been conveyed to Haarlem and Amſterdam; at the former place about 40 or 50 veſſels with wounded have arrived. The French General La Maiſon, and the Chief of Brigade Mercier, are amongſt the latter.

The villages of Genemuicien and Zwartdui[s] were alſo occupied by the Engliſh ſailors, who took poſſeſſion of them in the name of the Prince of Orange, and hoiſted the Orange flag; but they have been driven from thence, and moſtly made priſoners.

From Alkmaar, October 3, 12 at noon.

Yeſterday morning, between ſix and ſeven o'clock, the enemy made one of the moſt violent attacks upon our left wing and centre. Our troops defended themſelves bravely, but were at length forced to give way to the enemy's ſuperiority, but not before they had done great miſchief to them. The enemy ſtormed our poſitions ſeveral times, but were repulſed in each attack. The fire was dreadful on both ſides and ſeveral houſes were burnt down. The enemy advanced againſt our left wing as far as Bergen; the moſt furious conflict enſued, and they were driven back with the loſs of ſome priſoners. Our left wing and centre advanced again, and the artillery kept up an uninterrupted fire, with the beſt ſucceſs. Night terminated the bloody conflict, or rather afforded an opportunity to recover ſtrength to renew the battle by the dawn of day. It actually recommenced on the morning of the 3d, at day-break: both parties fought with unexampled fury, and every inch of ground was conteſted. The enemy renewed the attack, at different times, with freſh troops, and victory remained doubtful, till at length our troops became exhauſted with fatigue, and began their retreat, which was general, and was effected fighting, and in the greateſt order. All our magazines, hoſpitals, baggage, infantry, and cavalry, retreated through Alkmaar to Beverwyk; and the army will take a new poſition, which can be defended better. Several villages are ſeen in flames, which ſeem to rage moſtly at St. Pancres & Langendyk. The enemy has bought his victory very dear; and however great our loſs may be, his can hardly be leſs, our artillery which was well ſupplied, having made great havoc among them.

Our army continues to receive reinforcements, and more are ſtill expected. Three thouſand French troops marched yeſterday through Haarlem, for the army. Bodies of armed citizens are joining it daily, and when all ſhall have arrived, we hope that fortune, which deſerted us in the laſt battle, will favour us again.

Amſterdam, October 1.

We are expecting with the moſt anxiety intelligence from Frieſland, the whole of which province ſeems to be threatened by the enemy. The town of Lemmer, whoſe harbour is of ſuch importance for our inland trade, is ſaid to have ſurrendered after having ſuffered ſome time a heavy cannonade from the Engliſh gun boats.—If the enemy once gets footing in Frieſland, where there are no ſufficient means of defence againſt a formidable force, the conſequences muſt be fatal, as we are but too well acquainted with the deſtructive ſyſtem of the Engliſh.

Hoorn, September 29.

They write from Alkmaar that the inundation of the Hoer-Hugo Waard is effected, ſo that a diſtrict of four thouſand acres of land is under water.

Utrecht, October [illegible].

The day before yeſterday the Ruſſian ge[n]eral Hermann with his two Aides-de-Camp and ſervants, arrived here, and yeſterday morning they ſet off, under an eſcort, for Paris.

From a Hamburgh paper of October 12—in the French language.

The General of Brigade, Roſtallon, Chief of the Staff, to the Miniſter of War.

Head-quarters, [Beverwyck], October 3.

The great affairs of yeſterday prevented me from writing to [illegible]. Our left wing and a part of the [illegible] attacked at 7 o'clock in the m[orning illegible] the enemy's forces, which were de[illegible]. Our columns however maintained their poſitions all day. The great ſuperiority of the enemy allowed them to advance a great part of their army along the ſhore, protected by the fire of their veſſels near *D'Egmont op zee.* We remained in poſſeſſion of this poſition and of that of *Bergen* till night overtook us. This morning the general in chief, who foreſaw a new attack, thought it proper to wait with fatigued troops, a ſtronger enemy. He in conſequence, ordered a retreat, which was made in the greateſt order. The troops are this moment arrived in their new poſitions, and there is no attack to fear.

The camp of *Beverwick* which is very concentrated and favorable, will put us in a ſtate to attack as ſoon as our reinforcements are arrived.

The diviſion of General Daendels, which maintained itſelf in its poſition during the combat, made its retreat to Purmerendo and Monnikendam, from whence it covers Amſterdam, and takes from it all inquietude for that ſide.

The enemy muſt have ſuffered extremely in the engagement of yeſterday. We have made more than one hundred priſoners, among which are three officers. The generals of diviſion having not yet been able to give me an account, I am obliged to delay making you a more circumſtantial report.

ROSTALLON.

Occurrences in Switzerland.

"On the 23d in the morning, gen. Hotze was informed, that the French had croſſed the Linth; but as he did not fear a ſerious attack, nor conceived the danger to be ſo great as it really was, he mounted his horſe, accompanied by ſome huſſars, col. Plunket, the lieut. col. of the huſſars of the frontiers, and ſome adjutants, at ſix in the morning, and proceeded to the advanced poſt between Schannis and Kaltenbrunn to reconnoitre. Suddenly they ſaw themſelves ſurrounded by the enemy, who fired upon them with ſmall arms. A corporal, who was preſent, and who was ſo fortunate as to cut his way thro' ſays, that he had ſeen Gen. Hotze fall from his horſe, and that he was found dead in a ditch the day following; that Col. Plunket, and the Colonel of the frontier huſſars, had alſo been killed.—The enemy afterwards made a violent attack, carried the bridge at Grunau, where they took poſt. At nine o'clock, three battalions of Ruſſians under the command of the Prince of Wirtemburg, arrived from Rapperſchwl, who ſtormed the bridge from Grunau to Ulznach, without firing a ſhot. But the enemy, reinforced by freſh troops, renewed the attack, and forced the Ruſſians, by a heavy grape ſhot fire, to quit that poſt again, on which occaſion, beſides the privates, a col. a lieut. col. and 12 officers were killed, and a Ruſſian general wounded. Should no ſuccours arrive from Zurich, Gen. Hotze's column will be forced to retreat to the Rhine.

"Afternoon.—The unfortunate death of Gen. Hotze ſeems actually to have been followed by a general retreat. Field-marſhal lieut. de Graber is arrived here this moment with the war chancelry and treaſury. The militia in Voralberg has been ordered to aſſemble, and to march immediately, to occupy the frontiers on the Rhine.

"Six in the evening.—The Ruſſians have alſo been defeated near Zurich, and forced to retreat; Zurich is again occupied by the French. This afternoon the head quarters of our troops were ſtill at St. Gal, and the troops at the diſtance of a mile and a half. As they are not in ſufficient force, it is feared they will be obliged to retreat acroſs the Rhine."

DONAUESCHINGEN, *Oct. 1.*

The Auſtrians are advancing from Feldkirch. The Auſtrian col. Lauer, has attacked the French in Glatis, beaten them, and taken 1500 priſoners, and two ſtandards. The Auſtrian generals are to march againſt the left wing of the French, while Suwarrow takes them in the rear by St. Gothard.

SWABIA, *Oct. 3.*

It is believed, that for ſome days the united Imperial armies have advanced, and have occupied their former poſition in [illegible]gerland. The head quarters of [illegible] Petrarſch, who commands the diviſion of Hotze was ſtill on the 29th, at St. Gall. A body of troops have paſſed the lake of Conſtance, and the Rhine. Gen. Korſakows (Ruſſian) head quarters are at Egliſau, upon the right bank of the Rhine. Some bodies of French troops advanced between the ſeparated armies, and progreſſed to the ſuburbs of Schaffhauſen, Winterthur, Frauenfield, and ſome even to Conſtance; but they are not numerous.

It is believed Marſhal Suwarrow will take immediately chief command at Egliſau.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *Sept. 29.*

We have not received intelligence from Zurich, ſince that city has been occupied by the French; and we have no knowledge of the articles of capitulation. Many of the Ruſſian wounded officers and ſoldiers are here, who in the retreat loſt ſome of their baggage. In the council of war, held yeſterday, by generals Korſakow, Nauendorff and Kienmaier, it was reſolved, that all the Ruſſian and Auſtrian troops, in this vicinity, ſhould immediately advance.

AMSTERDAM, *Oct. 5.*

In the action of the 2d, we took 107 highlanders, who have been ſent to Utrecht. There have juſt arrived 100 other priſoners. Within two days 3000 French troops have paſſed this city, on their way to the armies.

The Engliſh are maſters of Lemmer, and have taken poſt in Frieſland; from whence they can eaſily march to this city by land. We are, however, continually at work on the batteries upon the dyke at Naerden.

The greateſt loſs in the battle of the 2d, fell on the French; and the moſt part of the officers of general Brune's ſtaff, have periſhed. Some corps were cut off, ſo that the inundations ordered by us, have been more fatal to us than to the enemy. We were beginning to ſet the water-mills at work, but the Engliſh have ſet them on fire with their artillery.

The enemy entered Alkmaar, the 3d [illegible] we learn, that the head quarters of general Brune has been transferred from Beverwick to Haarlem; from whence they will be removed here ſhould the enemy advance any further. The Engliſh head quarters we learn are at Alkmaar; and ſome of their troops have advanced to the neighbourhood of Haarlem. The batteries which the Engliſh erected on the Dunes in the action of the 2d, made great deſtruction among the French.

ZWOLL, *Oct. 6.*

The Engliſh having made themſelves maſters of all the coaſts of the Zuider Zee, in Frieſland and Guelders, have ſummoned the city of Haderwick to ſurrender.

This day we hear a lively cannonade.

Our loſs in the battle of the 2d, has not yet been accurately aſcertained, and we have had no official account on the ſubject.

LINDAU, *Sept. 29.*

At 8 o'clock, P. M. The bridge over the Rhine, which was taken up yeſterday morning, will be thrown over to night, and the corps of general Petrarſch, whoſe head quarters have been at Bregenz, is to advance in haſte, as he has been apprized that generals Jellachich and Auffenberg, have united with marſhal Suwarrow, who was advancing into the heart of Switzerland. He already occupies Lucerne.

SWABIA, *Oct. 3.*

The news reſpecting F. M. Suwarrow, are contradictory. By that from Feldkirch, it would ſeem that he had joined the corps of general Petrarſch, after having beaten a diviſion of French troops, and killed and made priſoners of 2000, who was actually advancing in Switzerland, on the other ſide.—The other account is from Augsbourg, dated Oct. 1, as follows—"We have this day received by an extraordinary meſſenger the important news, that marſhal Suwarrow, on the 28th Sept. entered Lucerne (the canton we ſuppoſe is intended) with his army, and that he was preparing to march againſt Berne. The inhabitants of the little cantons all join him. Orders have been ſent to the Griſons, at Rhinthal, and Schaffhauſen, for the troops to advance. General Korſakow, on the 28th Sept. had a conference at Schaffhauſen, with generals Nauendorff and Kienmaier. On the 29th a heavy cannonade was heard near Rorſchbourg."

LINDAU, *Sept. 30.*

The report which the Imperial troops [illegible] on the 25th and 26th from [illegible] by the Toggenbourg and the [illegible] Appenzel, was very fatiguing. After the good news which has arrived of the progreſs of marſhal Suwarrow in the ſouth of Switzerland, Generals Petrarſch and Gruber are preparing to advance by the Rhinthal.

The French appeared the 29th before Conſtance, but were driven therefrom the ſame day. It [is] not marſhal Suwarrow who has arrived [at F]eldkirch, as reported, but it is general Jellachich. The French have been in the environs of St. Gall, but in ſuch ſmall numbers, as eaſily to be diſperſed.

HANAU, October 4.

The report of the retaking of Zurich, and of Maſſena's being wounded, wants confirmation.

October 5.

General *Muller* has been ordered to ſurrender the chief command of the French army of the Rhine, to Gen. Ney.—The capture of Manheim is ſaid to be the cauſe. General Ney's head quarters are at *Haguenau*, in Alſace. It is eſtimated there are 10,000 French in the environs of Mayence and Ehrenbreitſtein, who are preparing to advance.

VIENNA, *October 2.*

The Court Gazette of this morning, contains the following authentic details:

The Prince of Rohan has informed his Imperial majeſty, that on the 28th Sept. the enemy, to the number of 8000 advanced to Domo o'Oſſola, to attack his poſition at Vogogna. The Prince not expecting ſo formidable a force, was neceſſitated to retreat; but on the 22d, he unexpectedly attacked the enemy with various ſucceſs; and having recommenced the battle on the 23d, the enemy was completely beaten and driven beyond Simpion to Brieg, in the Valais, which laſt place the Prince has occupied. The Cadet Hagen, who brought the diſpatches, eſtimates the loſs of the French at between 3 and 4000 men. This Cadet, the Prince writes, entered a battery of the enemy, and with his own hand took the ſtandard, which he bore to his Imperial majeſty.

HAMBURGH, October 10.

As far as can be learned from the favorable and unfavorable accounts of the late events in Switzerland, it appears that both armies attacked, on the ſame day, at different points, according to different plans, and with various but mutual ſucceſs. The conſequences can alone decide the victory:—We will, however, grant all poſſible ſucceſs to Maſſena, and let him ſafely purſue his victories near Uznach and Zurich towards the Rhine, and the lake of Conſtance—Four renowned Generals are at his heels, who may in all probability bring his army between two fires:—But ſuppoſing the worſt of chances to befal the Auſtro-Ruſſians, and the moſt favorable for the French General, we cannot find any advantage for him in his laſt victory, which tended only to weaken, in a conſiderable degree, his exhauſted forces.

Affairs on the Rhine.

SWABIA, October 5.

The main body of the army of the Archduke, has arrived at Donaueſchingen. It is expected that his Royal Highneſs will make an attack on the ſide of Baſle.

The French have evacuated Auenheim, near Kehl; 3000 men who were there, have gone to Straſburg; the Auſtrians immediately took poſſeſſion of the poſt.—The French are making movements, as if to penetrate into the Briſgaw, by the ſide of Briſach.

It is not expected that Maſſena will advance from Zurich, towards the Lake of Conſtance, and the Rhine, while he has ſuch bodies of enemies in his rear.

NOTICE.

Will certainly be Sold,

for ready money, at Glouceſter court-houſe, on Saturday the [illegible] inſt. a number of valuable

SLAVES,

(T[illegible] upwards of twenty)—among whom there is a good ſhoe maker and an excellent [illegible] [illegible] ſatiſfy ſundry executions againſt [illegible]

[illegible] Anderſon, s. g. c.

December 6th, 1799. (2aw)

At the ſame place, and on the [ſame] day, will be SOLD, [illegible] [illegible] an execution againſt [illegible]

[illegible] Wills, Executions, [illegible] &c.

[illegible] at this Printing-Office

For the *VIRGINIA ARGUS*.

Conſiderations on the conduct of the Court of Greenbrier, in deſtroying the addreſs and Reſolutions paſſed by the General Aſſembly at their laſt ſeſſion.

HOWEVER great the excellence of republican government, it cannot be doubted that it is ſubjected to ſome diſadvantages. Among theſe is the poſſibility, that the collective power of the ſtate may be defied by bold or wealthy individuals. An extraordinary inſtance of this has occurred in the commonwealth of Virginia, in the courſe of the current year. In order to apprehend the extent of this enormity, it will be neceſſary to know the ſubject it related to, and the agents concerned in it.

A part of the general agitation which ſucceeded the paſſage of the alien and ſedition laws communicated itſelf to the Legiſlature of Virginia. They paſſed, on that occaſion, a variety of reſolutions; and an addreſs comprizing their ſentiments more in detail. It is not relevant to the preſent ſubject to notice the ſubſtance of the one or the other. They directed the addreſs, and their reſolutions, to be publiſhed; accompanied by the declaration of independence, the conſtitution of the United States and of Virginia, and the laws on which they animadverted. This publication they ordered to be diſtributed among *the people of the ſtate*. The juſtices of the peace, in their character of members of the county court, were the organs of the execution of their intentions.

The county courts of Virginia, on their preſent ſyſtem, muſt be conſidered as very important inſtitutions. They act in ſeveral and diſtinct capacities. Their judiciary powers, though extenſive, and highly important, are not the moſt important they poſſeſs. In their executive capacities they ſeem to be the principal inſtruments of giving effect to almoſt all the laws of the commonwealth. The executive powers confided to the county courts in Virginia appear to tranſcend thoſe poſſeſſed by the governor. That officer, when aſſociated with the council of ſtate, conſtitutes indeed an authority, the name of which muſt give form to a variety of acts; but the principal reſponſibility, and the great burthen of execution, is attached to the members of the county court. It would not be difficult to ſhew that they exerciſe, in ſome inſtances, a power which is ſtrictly legiſlative. Without deviating, however, into a foreign enquiry, it is beyond doubt that they form an *Executive Board*; the preſiding member of which muſt be conſidered as an important officer in the government.

It was in this capacity, that the diſtribution of the publications, directed by the Aſſembly, was impoſed on that body.—Either the aſſembly has not a right to impoſe this duty; or the direct diſobedience of the courts as criminal.

Without a very critical examination of this queſtion, which deſerved ſerious deliberation, the court of Greenbrier, or rather the preſiding member of it, determined on a line of conduct which will be condemned equally, by thoſe who entertain one impreſſion as to politics, and by thoſe who entertain a contrary impreſſion.

The body of the publications which had arrived from the preſs, at the ſeat of government, was delivered to the court. The preſident, as is underſtood, without taking a formal opinion of the court, in gratification either of his own feelings, or thoſe of others whoſe approbation he courted, reſolved on treating them with public contempt. They were caſt from the bench, over the heads of the by-ſtanders; and the crowd were invited to deſtroy them. Following the example ſet, they tore them into pieces, ſpat upon them, and trampled them in the dirt. After conſiderable tumult and diſorder, the mutilated leaves being ſtrewed on the floor of the court-houſe, and the agents in the tranſaction being tired in the manifeſtation of their contempt, the court, as if no general aſſembly would ever after ſit, as if the tenure of an office by good behaviour was *a voice and nothing more,* as if the proceſs of impeachment was nugatory from deſuetude, reſumed in indifference their ordinary buſineſs.

That no part of a tranſaction ſo highly honorable to republican government, ſo demonſtrative of the degree of reſpect in which the majeſty of the people is held in Virginia, might be loſt to the world, a detail of the occurrence was ſent to the preſs, and proclaimed to ſiſter ſtates, perhaps to Europe.

The ſtate of Virginia has been reputed much more wiſe, and leſs wiſe, than the other ſtates; according as ſhe has been viewed by her admirers, or her enemies. It muſt perhaps be conceded, and indeed the extraordinary proviſions uſed to compel the execution of ſome laws, and the total diſobedience of others are proofs, that a greater laxity prevails in her ſyſtem of government than is conſiſtent with genuine republicaniſm. If in any government laws ſhould exact a univerſal reſpect, thoſe of a republican form are they. In which ſhould indulge public defiance to the cement which unites the maſs is weaker, the care to preſerve it entire ſhould therefore be greater. A government which has loſt the manly firmneſs to puniſh, requires but an accident to plunge it into irretrievable imbecility.

It is not intended to be aſſerted that an impeachment would be proper on the preſent occaſion: and much leſs is it intended to be alledged that ſo glaring an inſtance of contumacy ſhould be paſſed by with neglect. It belongs to the conſtitutional authorities to pronounce on this queſtion, from a due apprehenſion of the facts.

(*The name of the Author is depoſited with the printer.*)

December, 1799.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 9.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the addreſs to be preſented to the preſident of the United States, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both houſes, at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, Mr. Dent in the chair; when

Mr. Gregg moved that the words diſtinguiſhed by italics, in the third and fourth lines of the ſecond paragraph of the addreſs be ſtruck out, and that the words "act in" be inſerted in their ſtead: which produced a ſhort debate and was finally negatived.

The committee then roſe, and the addreſs was reported without amendment; and agreed to by the houſe.

Reſolved, That the ſpeaker, attended by the houſe, do preſent the ſaid addreſs.

Meſſrs. Marſhall, Rutledge and Sewall were appointed a committee to wait on the preſident, to know when or where he would be ready to receive the addreſs; and having performed that ſervice, reported, that the preſident had appointed to-morrow, two o'clock, for that purpoſe, at his own houſe.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, to take into conſideration the ſeveral objects recommended in the preſident's ſpeech; Mr. Dent in the chair; when

Mr. D. Foſter moved the following reſolutions, which were agreed to by the committee, viz.

1. *Reſolved*, That ſo much of the ſpeech of the preſident of the United States, to both houſes of congreſs, at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, as relates to the reviſion and amendment of the judiciary ſyſtem, be referred to a committee, with leave to report by bill, bills, or otherwiſe.

2. *Reſolved*, That ſo much of the ſpeech of the preſident of the United States, to both houſes of congreſs, at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, as relates to the expenditure of public monies, be referred to a committee of ways and means.

3. *Reſolved*, That ſo much of the ſpeech of the preſident of the United States, to both houſes of congreſs, at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, as relates to a ſyſtem of national defence, commenſurate with our reſources; and the ſituation of our country, be referred to a committee.

The committee then roſe and the houſe having taken up the conſideration of the reſolutions, as reported, the firſt and third were agreed to; and on motion of Mr Dent, the queſtion on agreeing to the ſecond was poſtponed till to-morrow.

The credentials of William Henry Harriſon, eſquire, who has appeared as a delegate of the territory of the United States N. W. of the river Ohio, were referred to a committee of election, to report their opinion thereon to the houſe.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, the houſe ordered the appointment of a ſtanding committee of ways and means. A motion, that it conſiſt of one member from each ſtate, was made; but on Mr. Harper's obſerving, that one were a ſufficient number laſt ſeſſion, & were able to obtain every information, and would be more expeditious in doing buſineſs the latter motion was agreed to. Adj.

At 2 o'clock this day, the houſe of repreſentatives in a body, waited upon the preſident of the United States with the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both houſes.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

While the houſe of repreſentatives contemplate the flattering proſpect of abundance from the labours of the people by land and by ſea, the proſperity of our extended commerce, notwithſtanding interruptions occaſioned by the belligerent ſtate of a great part of the world; the return of health, induſtry, and trade to thoſe cities which have lately been afflicted with diſeaſe, and the various and ineſtimable advantages, civil and religious, which ſecured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us unimpaired, we cannot fail to offer up to a benevolent Deity our ſincere thanks, for theſe, the merciful diſpenſations of his protecting providence.

That any portion of the people of America ſhould permit themſelves, amidſt ſuch numerous bleſſings, *to be ſeduced by the arts and miſrepreſentations of deſigning men,* into an open reſiſtance of a law of the United States, cannot be heard without deep and ſerious regret. Under a conſtitution where the public burthens can only be impoſed by the people themſelves, for their own benefit, and to promote their own objects, a hope might well have been indulged that the general intereſt would have been too well underſtood, and the general welfare too highly prized, to have produced in any of our citizens a diſpoſition to hazard ſo much felicity, by the criminal effort of a part, to oppoſe with lawleſs violence the will of the whole. While we lament that depravity which could produce a defiance of the civil authority, and render indiſpenſible the aid of the military force of the nation, real conſolation is to be derived from the promptneſs and fidelity with which that aid was afforded. That zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, of the volunteers and militia called into ſervice, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, is a pleaſing evidence of the attachment of our fellow citizens to their own free government, and of the truly patriotic alacrity with which they will ſupport it.

To give due effect to the civil adminiſtration of government, & to enſure a juſt execution of the laws are objects of ſuch real magnitude as to ſecure a proper attention to your recommendation of a reviſion and amendment of the judiciary ſyſtem.

Highly approving, as we do, the pacific and humane policy which has been invariably profeſſed, and ſincerely purſued by the executive authority of the U States, a policy which our beſt intereſts enjoined, and of which honor has permitted the obſervance, we conſider as the moſt unequivocal proof of your inflexible perſeverance in the ſame well choſen ſyſtem, your preparations to meet the firſt indications on the part of the French republic, of a diſpoſition to accommodate exiſting differences between the two countries, by a nomination of miniſters on certain conditions which the honor of our country unqueſtionably dictated, and which its moderation had certainly given it a right to preſcribe. When the aſſurances thus required of the French government, previous to the departure of our envoys, had been given through their miniſter of foreign relations, the direction that they ſhould proceed on their miſſion, was, on your part, a completion of the meaſure, and manifeſts the ſincerity with which it was commenced. We offer up our ſincere prayers to the ſupreme ruler of the univerſe for the ſucceſs of their embaſſy, and that it may be productive of peace and happineſs to our common country. The uniform tenor of your conduct through a life uſeful to your fellow citizens and honorable to yourſelf, gives a ſure pledge of the ſincerity with which the avowed objects of the negociation will be purſued on your part, and we earneſtly pray that ſimilar, diſpoſitions may be diſplayed on the part of France. The differences which unfortunately ſubſiſt between the two nations cannot fail, in that event to be happily terminated. To produce this end, to all ſo deſirable, firmneſs, moderation, and union at home, conſtitute, we are perſuaded, the ſureſt means. The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and ſtill more the character of the government which deputes them, are ſafe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honor or intereſt, nothing inconſiſtent with our obligations of good faith or friendſhip to any other nation, will be ſtipulated.

We learn, with pleaſure, that our citizens with their property trading to thoſe ports of St. Domingo, with which commercial intercourſe has been renewed, have been duly reſpected, and that privateering from thoſe ports has ceaſed.

With you we ſincerely regret that the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity commerce and navigation with Great Britain, an article produced by a mutual ſpirit of amity and juſtice, ſhould have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not that the ſame ſpirit of amity, and the ſame ſenſe of juſtice in which it originated, will lead to a ſatisfactory explanation: and we hear with approbation, that our miniſter at London will be immediately inſtructed to obtain them. While the engagements which America has contracted by her treaty with Great Britain ought to be fulfilled with that ſcrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our government has ever ſo tenaciouſly adhered; yet no motive exiſts to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt a conſtruction which might extend them beyond the inſtrument by which they are created. We cheriſh the hope that the government of Great Britain will diſclaim ſuch extention, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States, for the removal of all difficulties, will ſoon enable the board appointed under the VIth and VIIth articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed and bring the buſineſs committed to them reſpectively to a ſatisfactory concluſion.

The buildings for the accommodation of congreſs, and of the preſident, and for the public offices of the government, as its permanent ſeat, being in ſuch a ſtate as to admit of a removal to that diſtrict by the time preſcribed by the act of congreſs, no obſtacle, it is preſumed, will exiſt, to a compliance with the law.

With you, ſir, we deem the preſent period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occurring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world, the ſpirit of war which is prevalent in almoſt every nation with whoſe affairs the intereſts of the United States have any connection, demonſtrate how unſafe and precarious would be our ſituation, ſhould we neglect the means of maintaining our juſt rights. Reſpecting, as we have ever done, the rights of others, America eſtimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence too complete, that they are only to be preſerved by her own vigilance, ever to permit herſelf to be ſeduced by a love of eaſe or by other conſiderations, into that deadly diſregard of the means of ſelf-defence, which could only reſult from a careleſſneſs as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future deſtinies of our growing republic. The reſult of the miſſion to France is indeed ſir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The moſt pacific temper will not always inſure peace. We ſhould therefore exhibit a ſyſtem of conduct as indiſcreet as it would be new in the hiſtory of the world, if we conſider the negociation happily terminated becauſe we have attempted to commence it, and peace reſtored becauſe we wiſh its reſtoration. But, ſir, however this miſſion may terminate, a ſteady perſeverance in a ſyſtem of national defence, commenſurate with our reſources, and the ſituation of our country, is an obvious dictate of duty. Experience, the parent of wiſdom, and the great inſtructor of nations, has eſtabliſhed the truth of your poſition, that remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and deſirous as we are, by doing juſtice to all, to avoid offence to any, yet nothing ſhort of the power of repelling aggreſſions will ſecure to our country a national proſpect of eſcaping the calamities of war or national degradation.

In the progreſs of the ſeſſion, we ſhall take into our ſerious conſideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the ſervice of your country, talents and integrity which have ſo juſtly acquired and ſo long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens, atteſt the ſincerity of your declaration, that it is your anxious deſire ſo to execute the truſt repoſed in you as to render the people of the United States proſperous and happy.

Tueſday, December 10.

Mr Clay, from Virginia, appeared this day, was qualified, and took his ſeat.

The houſe reſumed the conſideration of the reſolution poſtponed yeſterday, which, after being read, was agreed to in the words following, to wit:

2. Reſolved, That ſo much of the ſpeech of the preſident of the U. States, to both houſes of Congreſs, at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, as relates to the expenditure of public monies, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr Claiborne moved the following reſolution, which was adopted:

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what proviſion ought to be made, by law, for the puniſhment of ſuch perſons as may be diſcovered in making attempts to alienate the affections of any Indian nation, tribe, or chief, from the U. States, or in exciting them to hoſtilities againſt the U. States; or to the violation of any exiſting treaty; and that the ſaid committee be authoriſed to report by bill or otherwiſe.

Mr Harriſon called up the conſideration of the reſolution which he laid upon the table on Friday laſt, relative to the judiciary eſtabliſhment of the territory of the United States N. W of the river Ohio; and the reſolution having been read, on motion, it was agreed to by the houſe.

Mr Harriſon preſented a petition of Lardner Clark, a citizen of the United States, reſiding at Kaſkaſkias, in the North Weſtern Territory, praying for the confirmation of his title to a certain tract of land granted under the old French government, the papers aſcertaining the right to which, had been loſt or deſtroyed. Referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr Griſwold, from the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr Thatcher preſented a petition of Nathaniel Libin, a ſoldier in the ſervice of the United States during the late war, praying for certain pay, out of which he had been defrauded by a forged order. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr Thatcher alſo preſented a memorial of the ſhip owners, inhabitants of the towns of Wells and Arundel, in the diſtrict of Maine, praying that the ſaid towns may be erected into a diſtinct and ſeparate port of entry.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr Dawſon,

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill or bills, providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and that the committee of ways and means, do prepare and bring in the ſame.

On motion of Mr Claiborne, the houſe came to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what amendments are neceſſary to be made in the acts eſtabliſhing a poſt office and poſt roads in the United States.

Mr ſpeaker laid before the houſe, a letter from the ſecretary of ſtate, exhibiting ſundry returns from the collectors, of enregiſtered American ſeamen; and alſo relative to impreſſed ſeamen, with ſundry abſtracts—which were ordered to be printed.

The hour having arrived which the preſident had appointed, Mr ſpeaker, attended by the members preſent, proceeded to the preſident's houſe, to preſent him their addreſs in anſwer to his ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion; and having returned, the preſident's reply thereto was read as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THIS very reſpectful addreſs from the repreſentatives of the people of the United States, at their firſt aſſembly, after a freſh election, under the ſtrong impreſſion of the public opinion and national ſenſe, at this intereſting and ſingular criſis of our public affairs, has excited my ſenſibility and receives my ſincere and grateful acknowledgments.

As long as we can maintain, with harmony and affection, the honor of our country, conſiſtently with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war, when that becomes neceſſary—aſſert its real independence and ſovereignty, and ſupport the conſtitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly ſure under the ſmiles of divine providence, that we ſhall effectually promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs.

The applauſe of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, ſo juſtly beſtowed on the volunteers and militia, for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight and propriety from the legiſlature, cannot fail to have an extenſive and permanent effect, for the ſupport of government, upon all thoſe ingenuous minds, who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, December 10.

And then the houſe adjourned till to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

SENATE.

Tueſday, December 10.

This day at 12 o'clock, the Senate, in a body, waited upon the preſident of the United States with the following addreſs, in anſwere to his ſpeech to both houſes:

To the preſident of the United States.

Accept, ſir, the reſpectful acknowledgments of the ſenate of the United States, for your ſpeech delivered to both houſes of congreſs at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

While we devoutly join you in offering our thanks to Almighty God, for the return of health to our cities, and for the general proſperity of the country; we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calumnies of factious and deſigning men, have excited open rebellion a ſecond time in Pennſylvania—and thereby [illegible] the employment of a military force to aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws. We rejoice that the vigilance, energy and well-timed exertions have cruſhed so daring an oppoſition, and prevented the ſpreading of ſuch treaſonable combinations. The promptitude and zeal diſplayed by the troops called to ſuppreſs this inſurrection deſerve the higheſt commendation and praiſe, and afford a pleaſing proof of the ſpirit and alacrity with which our fellow-citizens are ready to maintain the authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are ſincerely anxious for a fair and liberal execution of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation entered into with Great Britain: we learn, with regret, that the progreſs of adjuſtment has been interrupted by a difference of opinion among the commiſſioners. We hope, however, that the juſtice, the moderation and the obvious intereſts of both parties will lead to ſatisfactory explanations and that the buſineſs will then go forward to an amicable cloſe of all differences and demands between the two countries. We are fully perſuaded that the legiſlature of the United States will cheerfully enable you to realize your aſſurances of performing on our part, all engagements under our treaties with punctuality, and the moſt ſcrupulous good faith.

When we reflect upon the uncertainty of the reſult of the late miſſion to France; and upon the uncommon nature, extent, and aſpect of the war now raging in Europe; which affects materially our relations with the powers at war, and which has changed the condition of their colonies in our neighbourhood; we are of opinion with you, that it would be neither wiſe nor ſafe to relax our meaſures of defence, or to leſſen any of our preparations to repel aggreſſion.

Our enquires and attention ſhall be carefully directed to the various other important ſubjects which you have recommended to our conſideration; and from our experience of your paſt adminiſtration, we anticipate with the higheſt confidence your ſtrenuous co-operation in all meaſures which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs.

To which the preſident made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I thank you for this addreſs. I wiſh you all poſſible ſucceſs and ſatiſfaction in your deliberations on the means which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs—and I aſſure you, that in all your meaſures directed to thoſe great objects, you may at all times rely with the higheſt confidence on my cordial co-operation.

The praiſe of the ſenate is judiciouſly conferred on the promptitude and zeal of the troops, called to ſuppreſs the inſurrection, as it falls from ſo high authority, muſt make a deep impreſſion, both as a terror to the diſobedient and an encouragement to ſuch as do well.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Dec, 10 1799.

Late and Important.

PORTLAND, (Maſſ.) December 2.

POSTSCRIPT.

Gazette-Office, 3 o'clock, Monday morning, December 2.

I delay the preſs to mention the arrival this moment, of the ſhip Cornelia, capt. Benjamin Prince, 49 days from Liverpool. Capt. Prince has politely furniſhed me with [illegible] *papers to the 13th of October. They* [illegible] *intereſting official accounts of the mov*[illegible] *the hoſtile armies—the moſt important are, the final ſucceſs of the duke of* [illegible] *Holland, and the diſaſters of the allies* [illegible] *zerland, the official details of which* [illegible] *ven in our next—the following extract* [illegible] *I can inſert at preſent.—They contain* [illegible] *cipal outlines of the news.*

LONDON, October 8.

The public are now relieved from the ſtate of anxiety occaſioned by the non arrival of diſpatches from Holland, advices having been received yeſterday evening, from field marſhal his royal highneſs the duke of York, with the important intelligence that our brave troops and the Ruſſians, who co-operated with them, gained a [illegible] *victory over the Dutch and French on Th*[illegible] *day laſt, which put our troops in poſſeſſion of* [illegible] *Lange Dyke, Alkmaar, Bergen, Egmont* [illegible] *Hoop, and Egmont-op-Zee. The news* [illegible] *this morning, between eight and nine o'clock,* [illegible] *nounced to the public by the park and tower guns, and publiſhed in the London Gazette Extraordinary.*

From the contents of the gazette extraordinary, and from what we have been enabled to add it ſeems unneceſſary to obſerve [illegible] *of October, was a day glorious* [illegible] *degree to the Britiſh arms, and* [illegible] *ble to the commander in chi*[illegible] *ous to the cauſe which they* [illegible] *reſult of it ought to inſp*[illegible] *towards the two form*[illegible] *latter: and that a* [illegible] *force, equal in num*[illegible] *advantage of ſituation,* [illegible] *prove to us how much* [illegible] *our enemies to fear, in our* [illegible]

October 1[illegible]

We this morning received [illegible] *the 7th inſtant, incluſive. The news* [illegible] *is afflicting to humanity, and the only hope* [illegible] *have in laying it before our readers, is that* [illegible] *loſſes ſuſtained by the allies have been exaggerated in the French reports. That Maſſena ſhould not only retrieve the affairs of his army but deſtroy completely the two armies, well appointed as they were which oppoſed him, killing 8000, with their general (Hotze) taking* [illegible] *priſoners, with 3 Ruſſian generals, and* [illegible] *ing upwards of 6000, appears to be* [illegible] *credible, yet ſuch is the ſtatement that has been publiſhed officially at Paris and which* [illegible] *mentions the capture of Zorich by the French.*

The intelligence, diſtreſſing as it is, ſeems to receive ſome confirmation from the circumſtance of the archduke having been obliged to march a great part of his army with the utmoſt expedition to endeavor to retrieve affairs in Switzerland. This may be conſidered as, perhaps, the moſt painful part of the intelligence; it will enable the French to ſend great reinforcements from the Lower Rhine to aid their army in Holland; and the allies in ſpite of the ſucceſs that has

[illegible] attended their operation in that [illegible] [illegible]er, may in conſequence be forced to abandon the enterprize of delivering the Dutch from the French yoke.

We wiſh not, however, to anticipate evil. Government we hope will be prepared for every emergency, and poſſeſſed of better information than we can pretend to boaſt, will, no doubt, adopt the proper means to inſure the ſafety of our brave army.

OFFICIAL LETTER

From Maſſena, general in chief, to the executive directory.

Head quarters, Zurich, Sept. 28.

The two armies, Ruſſian and Auſtrian, are totally deſtroyed. The Ruſſians have paſſed the Thur. We are in purſuit of the remains of the Auſtrian and Bavarian corps who had joined them to the number of 8000. The commander in chief Hotze, was killed in the the field of battle. Their baggage, camp effects, 6 ſtandards, and more than 100 pieces of artillery are now in our power. The loſs of the two armies in killed, wounded and priſoners, is more than 20,000 men. Three Ruſſian generals are in our hands. Gen Suwarrow in perſon attacked my right. I am marching againſt him.

(Signed) MASSENA.

BALTIMORE, December 14.

Selected and Tranſlated for the Federal Gazette, from the Rotterdam Courant, of 8th, 12th and 15th October, received by the Anthony Mangin

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

[A letter from the preſident of the executive, to the preſident of the repreſentatives, was read in that aſſembly on the 5th of October, giving an account of the action of the 2d. It mentions no particulars, which are not already known from Hamburg papers, via Boſton. But it has the following remarkable paſſages: "Now our troops are ſo placed, that they have no apprehenſion of being attacked. The poſition of Beverwyck is ſo concentrated, and adapted to convenient movements, that, on the arrival of reinforcements, we ſhall be able to act efficaciouſly on the offenſive. The division of lieut. gen. Daendels having retreated to Purmerend and Mounikendam, completely covers Amſterdam. The enemy has ſuffered much—the Ruſſians did not ſhew themſelves."]

After the reading of this letter, the preſident of the repreſentatives made the following ſpeech:—

Citizens Repreſentatives,

The advantageous poſition taken by our army, the conſiderable reinforcements either already arrived, or approaching by forced marches, open the moſt favorable proſpects; while the glorious victory in Switzerland gained by the courageous Maſſena muſt more and more augment our confidence, and ſtrengthen our hopes, that again, as formerly, the republican arms ſhall triumph every where, and that finally, the cauſe of liberty, founded upon a ſecure baſis, ſhall be bleſſed with the fruits of thoſe ſacrifices, which the circumſtances of the moment require, and which every true republican will readily offer, to attain the moſt ſalutary ends, and to realize that happineſs, of which we have the moſt exhilerating view.

HAERLEM, October 8.

Letter from the commiſſaries of the army to the directory of the Batavian republic.

Citizens Directors,

We haſten to ſend you the favorable news, that the enemy are totally beaten and are retreating rapidly—The French have taken poſſeſſion of Alkmaar, and are buſied in following the enemy—We are deſired to ſend directly to Beverwyck 200 men to eſcort the priſoners here. We hope to have the pleaſure this evening to ſend the particulars of the victory which we have obtained.

Eſteem and reſpect.

E. DE PINEDA.
W. E. DOMPSELLER.

From Amſterdam they write,

To-day the municipality have publiſhed an account from general De Monceau, that the English have retreated from Alkmaar, and that the French have taken poſſeſſion; [illegible] great diſorder prevails in the Engliſh ar[illegible] and that the Ruſſians aſſaſſinate their [illegible];* that 800 men who were taken by [illegible]liſh, are ſent back unexchanged. [illegible]ers of the enemy ſay that the bat[illegible] [illegible]h coſt them 6000 men and 15 cannon. This evening paſſed 23 [illegible] with wounded Frenchmen.

[illegible] general [illegible] has ſuffered, which is ſup[illegible] to be the cauſe of their retreat.

Extract of a letter from Alkmaar.

This morning, at 3 o'clock, the Engliſh evacuated our town and retreated to Langedyk, and the Dutch and French troops entered at 10 o'clock. 'Tis remarkable, that the ſame day, in 1572, it was likewiſe retaken.

Head Quarters at Beverwyck,
6th October.

Brune, General in Chief, to the Batavian Directors.

Citizen Directors,

I was convinced that the enemy would be deceived by the poſition to which I had fallen back. He attacked us to day. We fought from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 in the evening. The enemy have been beaten and purſued to Egmont. We have taken 11 pieces of cannon and 1500 Ruſſian and Engliſh priſoners, a great number, principally Ruſſians, are killed. The Dutch generals Bonhomme and Vichery diſtinguiſhed themſelves. I have to acknowledge the good [illegible] of the [illegible] troops of Rotterdam—they ſtood the fire like veterans.

Reſpect. BRUNE.

HAGUE, October 10.

The citizens E. de Pineda and W. E. Vandompſeler, commiſſioners of the executive of the Batavian republic for the organization of an army of armed citizens, have written the following letter to the ſaid executive, dated Haerlem, Oct. 8.

Citizens Directors,

The news which we had the honor to write you this day at noon, are not only confirmed, but this evening a French adjutant general arrived, with the commandant of this place, Pauve, who aſſures us, that *the Engliſh and Ruſſians are fighting againſt each other.* There is alſo a private letter from Beverwyck, ſtating, that the Ruſſians had *revolted againſt their officers,* and killed ſeveral of them, even, as it is ſaid, their general, and that this was the cauſe of their *precipitate retreat.* What is very ſure, is, that the Ruſſian officers, priſoners of war, told us this morning, that theſe two days paſt they had had no bread and that great miſunderſtandings exiſt between them and the Engliſh.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11.

We have received letters from Amſterdam, by which we learn that the armies are engaged again, and that the French are already in Petten. There have arrived here 507 priſoners, the greater part of whom are Ruſſians. It appears by letters from Alkmaar, that the Engliſh left that town too precipitately to do it any injury. The requiſitions which were laid in the morning, they had not time to collect.

October 14.

Yeſterday arrived the firſt battalion of auxiliaries from the department du Nord, [illegible]00 men, who are to remain here in garriſon till further orders. To day came here the firſt battalion of the 22d half brigade, of 980 men, deſtined for Delft.

Advices from the armies all agree, that the Engliſh ſeem *to ſhip themſelves,* and that our troops are at *Petten,* and in the *Zyp;* that gen. Daendels laſt Wedneſday entered *Hoorn* with his diviſion; that the Engliſh in the night from Friday to Saturday evacuated the city of *Enkhuyſen,* after having *burnt** the *Camels* (machines to bring large ſhips over the ſhoals of the Pampus) and two Indiamen, and after having moſtly *emptied** the magazines.

** A la mode de Toulon—from good will and friendſhip towards their ancient allies. —See Britiſh proclamation, &c.

TRANSLATOR.

October 15.

While our laſt paper was in the preſs, we received the letters from Paris of the 8th of October. Moſtly all the newſpapers, eſpecially the ſo called official one, the Redacteur, ſay, that the telegraphe had reported that Suwarrow was defeated and had loſt 10,000 men. Private letters however, do not confirm this, but relate, that the report is premature, Maſſena having only ſent word that he was fighting, that Suwarrow was defending himſelf furiouſly, and that he, Maſſena, thought he would certainly beat the Ruſſians.

[The above is a day later than the article tranſlated yeſterday, and is in contradiction of it.]

PARIS, October 7.

Two couriers lately arrived here from Berlin; many believe, that the negociations of the king of Pruſſia will at laſt ſucceed, & that thoſe concerning Holland are in a good way. It is thought that Switzerland will be declared neutral

We hear that the Ruſſian general Don, having underſtood that the priſoners of war taken in Holland ſhould be tranſported into the interior of France, informed general Brune, that if his people were ſent to Paris, he ſhould ſend the priſoners in his power to Siberia.

Buonaparte, member of the national inſtitute, general in chief, to the executive directory.

Head quarters, Alexandria, 10th Thermidor, 7th year, (28th July, 1799.

Citizens Directors,

I have informed you by a diſpatch of the 10th of May, that the ſeaſon favorable to a landing* had made me reſolve to quit Syria. The landing actually took place on the 11th of July. One hundred ſail, among which were ſeveral men of war, ſhewed themſelves before Alexandria and came to anchor at Aboukir. The 15th, the enemy took by aſſault and with ſingular intrepidity, the redoubt and fort of Aboukir, brought their camp artillery on ſhore, and, reinforced by 50 ſail, took their poſition, with the right wing towards the ſea, and their left towards the lake of Maddier, upon very advantageous heights.

I alſo ſet out, on the 15th, from my camp of the Pyramids, and came, on the 19th, to Rahmanier, then went to Birkat, which became the centre of my operations, and from whence, on the 25th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, I advanced againſt the enemy.

General Murat commanded the vanguard, and cauſed the right wing of the enemy to be attacked by general d'Eſtaing. The general of diviſion Lanne, attacked the left, ſupported by the vanguard under general Lami. A fine plain of 400 toiſes ſeparated the wings of the enemy; there the cavalry penetrated, and with the utmoſt celerity moved in the rear of the right and left wing, which were both inſtantly cut off from the ſecond line. Thereupon the enemy threw themſelves into the water to reach their veſſels, although three quarters of a league diſtant, ſo that they were all drowned—the moſt terrible ſcene I ever beheld.

We then fell upon the ſecond line, which had a ſheltered poſition, a village in front, a redoubt in the centre, and retrenchments extending quite to the ſea, where more than 30 ſloops acted upon the flanks. General Murat forced the village; general Lanne attacked along the ſea ſide; gen. Fugiere advanced in eſcheled columns upon the enemy's right wing. The attack and defence were violent; the cavalry once more decided the victory: it aſſaulted the enemy, it moved with velocity in the rear of the right wing and cauſed a dreadful ſlaughter. The chief of battalion of the 69th half brigade, Bernard, [illegible] citizen [illegible], captain of grenadiers of the ſame half brigade, covered themſelves with glory. The redoubt was taken, and the [illegible] having placed themſelves between the fort of Aboukir and the ſecond line, the enemy were forced to throw themſelves into the ſea, and, preſſed upon by our cavalry, all were drowned. We now ſurrounded the fort, where the moſt [illegible] fugitives had joined the reſerve. Not willing to loſe any enemy men, I had ſix mortars placed to bombard it.

The ſhores, from which laſt year Engliſh and French cadavers floated away, now are covered with the corpſes of the enemy; [illegible] thouſand are already counted, and three thouſand are buried in the field of battle. Thus not a man of this army ſhall eſcape, when the fort ſhall be taken, which muſt happen ere long. Two hundred ſtandards, the baggage, the tents, and forty field pieces are taken; and Kuſſey Muſtapha, pacha of Natolia, nephew of the Turkiſh ambaſſador at Paris, who was commander in chief of the expedition, is made priſoner, with all his officers. Such are this day's fruits.

We had one hundred men killed, and five hundred wounded. Among the former are adjutant general Leture, chief of brigade Duvivier, chief of brigade Cretin, and my aid-de-camp Guibert; the two firſt were excellent officers of cavalry and of unexampled bravery, both long ſpared from the fate of war; the third was an officer of engineers, the beſt informed man in a branch of ſcience, on which ſo much the ſucceſs of campaigns, and of the fate of a country depends; for the fourth I had a great friendſhip. Generals Murat and Fugieres, and chief of brigade Morangier are wounded.

The gaining of this battle, which will ſo much influence the glory of the republic, is principally due to gen. Murat. I aſk for him the place of general of a diviſion. His brigade of cavalry did what ſeemed impoſſible. Citizen Beſſieres was very ſerviceable with his corps of guides. The adjutant gen. Noize performed his manœuvres with the greateſt compoſure. Gen. Junot's coat is full of holes made by bullets. I ſhall ſend you in a few days, a circumſtantial relation, with a liſt of the officers who have ſignalized themſelves. I have, in behalf of the directory, made a preſent to gen. Berthier of a finely wrought dagger, as an acknowledgement of the ſervices by him rendered during this whole campaign. Salut.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

* On the ſhores of Egypt, it is preſumed. Here the letter ſeems imperfect.

Tranſlator.

NEW-YORK, December 11.

☞ Whilſt the brig Eliza, captain Thomſon, lay at St. Kitt's the ſloop of war Delaware, brought in a Bermudian built brig of 16 guns (14 of which had been hove overboard in the chace,) having 97 Frenchmen, and 46 American priſoners on board.

A man was hung at the yard arm of the United States brig Pickering, for killing the ſteward; after which the Pickering went out, and re captured from the French a ſnow belonging to Boſton, having 32 Frenchmen on board her.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, December 20.

From ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 16.

It is our painful duty, firſt to announce to our country and to the world, the death of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This mournful event occurred on Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock. On the preceding night, he was attacked with a violent inflammatory affection of the throat, which, in leſs than 24 hours put a period to his life.

The citizens of Alexandria, at a public meeting, have agreed to wear crape, for 30 days, as a token of reſpect for the memory of the great and virtuous General WASHINGTON.

Legiſlature of Virginia.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

On motion of Mr. Madiſon,

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the members of this houſe, in token of their profound grief for the loſs of their illuſtrious and beloved Fellow Citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, will each wear a badge of mourning throughout the preſent ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly.

CINCINNATI *of* VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Virginia, convened in the city of Richmond, this 18th day of December, 1799, in conſequence of the melancholy information received of the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, who, being no leſs eſteemed and venerated for his great virtues and eminent talents as a ſtateſman and fellow citizen, than he was juſtly beloved and admired for his courage and conduct as a brother ſoldier; and it being the wiſh of this meeting to manifeſt to the preſent and future times the ſincerity with which they commemorate that courage and conduct, and thoſe talents and virtues, as well as the deep affliction which they now feel at his loſs;

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this meeting will wear a black crape on the left arm for three months; and they cannot ſuppreſs their expectations that the ſame mark of ſorrow and reſpect, will be ſhewn by every other member of the ſociety in Virginia.

By order of the Society,

SAM. COLEMAN, Sec'ry.

On Wedneſday laſt, Col. JAMES MONROE, Governor of this commonwealth, arrived in this city.

From a Correſpondent.

MOURN AMERICA, MOURN. Your WASHINGTON is no more!!! Alas! the Decree of an Infinitely Wiſe Being, has deprived you of your favourite ſon!!!

How ſhall we ſuſtain the loſs?

Supreme Wiſdom gave this FRIEND to AMERICA—Its decree has recalled him from among us.

While we *lament* his loſs; let us *imitate* his *virtues,* and we may hope to find a WASHINGTON in the actions of *many.*

A panegyric on the deceaſed is not my province—Nay! it falls but to the *lot* of *few* to do *juſtice* to his character.

Learn his *virtues*—learn his *patriotiſm*—learn his *prudence,* and go and *do thou likewiſe;* and America will never want able *Defenders* of her *Rights.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, November 14.

The houſe according to the ſtanding order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the commonwealth, Mr. Deſha in the chair, and after ſome time ſpent therein the ſpeaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Deſha reported, that the committee had taken under conſideration ſundry reſolutions paſſed by ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, on the ſubject of the alien and ſedition laws, and had come to a reſolution thereupon, which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where it was read and unanimouſly agreed to by the houſe as follows:

The repreſentatives of the good people of this commonwealth in general aſſembly convened, having maturely conſidered the anſwers of ſundry ſtates in the union, to their reſolutions reſpecting certain unconſtitutional laws, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, commonly called the alien and ſedition laws, would be faithleſs indeed to themſelves, and to thoſe they repreſent, were they ſilently to acquieſce in the principles and doctrines attempted to be maintained in all thoſe anſwers, that of Virginia only accepted. To again enter the field of argument and attempt more fully or forcibly to expoſe the unconſtitutionality of thoſe obnoxious laws, would, it is apprehended, be as unneceſſary as unavailing. We cannot, however, but lament, that in the diſcuſſion of thoſe intereſting ſubjects, by ſundry of the legiſlatures of our ſiſter ſtates, unfounded ſuggeſtions, and uncandid inſinuations, derogatory of the true character and principles of the good people of this commonwealth, have been ſubſtituted in place of fair reaſoning and ſound argument. Our opinions on thoſe alarming meaſures of the general government, together with our reaſons for thoſe opinions, were detailed with decency and with temper, and ſubmitted to the diſcuſſion and judgment of our fellow citizens throughout the union. Whether the like decency and temper have been obſerved in the anſwers of thoſe ſtates who have denied or attempted to obviate the great truths contained in thoſe reſolutions, we have now only to ſubmit to a candid world. Faithful to the true principles of the federal union, unconſcious of any deſign to diſturb the harmony of that union, and anxious only to eſcape the fangs of deſpotiſm, the good people of this commonwealth are regardleſs of cenſure or calumniation. Leaſt however the ſilence of this commonwealth ſhould be conſtrued into an acquieſcence in the doctrines and principles advanced and attempted to be maintained by the ſaid anſwers, or leaſt thoſe of our fellow citizens throughout the union who ſo widely differ from us, on thoſe important ſubjects, ſhould be deluded by the expectation, that we ſhall be deterred from what we conceive our duty, or ſhrink from the principles contained in thoſe reſolutions; therefore

Reſolved, That this commonwealth conſiders the federal union, upon the terms and for the purpoſes ſpecified in the late compact, as conducive to the liberty and happineſs of the ſeveral ſtates: that it does now unequivocally declare its attachment to the union, and to that compact, agreeable to its obvious and real intention, and will be among the laſt to ſeek its diſſolution: that if thoſe who adminiſter the general government be permitted to tranſgreſs the limits fixed by that compact, by a total diſregard to the ſpecial delegations of power therein contained, annihilation of the ſtate governments, and the erection upon their ruins, of a general conſolidated government, will be the inevitable conſequence: that the principle and conſtruction contended for by ſundry of the ſtate legiſlatures, that the general government is the excluſive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, ſtop nothing ſhort of deſpotiſm; ſince the diſcretion of thoſe who adminiſter the government, and not the conſtitution, would be the meaſure of their powers: that the ſeveral ſtates who formed that inſtrument, being ſovereign and independent, have the unqueſtionable right to judge of its infraction: and that a nullification, by thoſe ſovereignties, of all unauthoriſed acts done under colour of that inſtrument, is the rightful remedy: that this commonwealth does upon the moſt deliberate re-conſideration declare, that the ſaid alien and ſedition laws, are in their opinion, palpable violations of the ſaid conſtitution; and however cheerfully it may be diſpoſed to ſurrender its opinion to a majority of its ſiſter ſtates in matters of ordinary or doubtful policy; yet, in momentous regulations like the preſent, which ſo vitally wound the beſt rights of the citizen, it would conſider a ſilent acquieſcence as highly criminal: that although this commonwealth as a party to the federal compact will bow to the laws of the union, yet it does at the ſame time declare, that it will not now, nor ever hereafter, ceaſe to oppoſe in a conſtitutional manner, every attempt from what quarter ſoever offered, to violate that compact: and finally, in order that no pretexts or arguments may be drawn from a ſuppoſed acquieſcence on the part of this commonwealth in the conſtitutionality of thoſe laws, and be thereby uſed as precedents for ſimilar future violations of the federal compact; this commonwealth does now enter againſt them, its ſolemn proteſt.

Ordered, That Mr. Deſha carry the ſaid reſolution to the ſenate, and deſire their concurrence. Alſo carry and lay before the ſenate, the reſolutions from the different ſtate legiſlatures.

The following gentlemen conſtitute the committee of ways and means, viz.

Meſſrs. Harper, Griſwold, Otis, Gallatin, Levin Powell, John Brown, Stone, Nott, and Platt.

The following are the committee to whom is referred that part of the preſident's ſpeech which relates to the reviſion and amendment of the Judiciary ſyſtem, viz.

Meſſrs. Harper, C. Goodrich, Bayard, Marſhall, and Sewall.

MARRIAGE.——On Saturday evening [illegible] COL. HENRY SKIPWITH, of [illegible], to Mrs. ELIZABETH H. [illegible] of the city of Williamſburg.

The prints referred to by [illegible] Trumbull in his letter to the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, are, firſt, a repreſentation of the battle of Quebec, and death of gener. *Montgomery;* ſecond, the battle of Bunker's Hill—both elegant engravings. They are placed on the right and left of the ſpeaker's chair, and are highly ornamental to the repreſentatives chamber.

[*The above Prints are for ſale at the office of the Virginia Argus.*]

(*From a Scots Correſpondent.*)

We obſerve that, upon the 10th inſtant, Mr. John Dawſon, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs, obtained leave for the bringing in of a bill for a new Cenſus.

Unleſs this cenſus ſhall be taken, and the returns made, and acted upon, before the new election for preſident, in October 1800, there will be no leſs than two millions of people juggled out of their right of ſuffrage.

It is ſaid that there will not be ſufficient time for the accompliſhment of this meaſure. But whoſe fault is that? The motion for this cenſus was carried laſt year in the houſe of repreſentatives againſt a minority of no more than *twenty ſix.* The bill was rejected by our ineſtimable Senate. The particulars of this moſt patriotic rejection will, *for the firſt time,* be given to the public in Callender's *Proſpect before Us,* which is now almoſt ready for publication.

*** Advertiſements unavoidably omitted, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

Eight Dollars Reward.

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on the 24th November,

A LIKELY BAY HORSE,

About five feet high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his hind and one fore foot white, a ſaddle mark on the left ſide, near ſix years old, in rather low order when he went away.——I will give the above reward to any perſon who will deliver him to me near the office of the printer hereof.

E. Sullivan.

Richmond, December 19, 1799.

N. B. If ſtolen, thirty dollars reward will be given on conviction of the thief. E. S.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wiſhes to hire the enſuing year,

TEN NEGRO COOPERS

for whom he will give a good price, and advance part of the hire, if wanted.

MICHAEL GRANTLAND.

Richmond, December 18, 1799.

N. B. The higheſt caſh price given for Read Oak Staves and Heading.

(3t) M. G.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of a bond I gave [illegible]ah Jones, for a right to a certain tract [illegible] and I ſold him, lying in Franklin county [illegible] the head waters of Otter Creek, as I intend to ſell the land again, if the ſaid J[illegible] or his agent do not come in and p[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

December 1, 1799. w3

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the Seventh day of January next, for ready money, at the plantation on James river, in Goochland county, formerly the property of William Reynolds, dec.

All the Stocks of

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND HORSES,

Among which are ſeveral valuable Mares and Colts, together with ten or twelve

LIKELY [illegible]

W[illegible]

Truſtee[illegible]

December 11th, 17[illegible]

TRUE and GENUINE

BILIOUS PILLS.

Prepared by SAMUEL LEE, jr. of Windham, in the ſtate of Connecticut. Secured to him by Patent, by the Preſident of the United States, dated April 30, 1796; agreeable to an act of Congreſs.

THEY are approved of by many phyſicians, as well as other perſons, for their ſingular virtues, and particularly as a ſovereign remedy againſt an overcharge of bile in the ſtomachs of men, women and children. They remove pains in the head, ſtomach and bowels—the gripes and obſtructions. They are an excellent help for the gravel, ſcurvy, cholic, jaundice, dropſy, and a moſt effectual remedy for thoſe that are coſtive, and therefore convenient for all travellers by ſea or land. They have proved to be very efficacious in preventing the yellow fever. After a debauch by eating or drinking, they reſtore the loſs of appetite, and eaſily purge the ſtomach and bowels, without pain or griping. For thoſe that follow the ſea, they are very neceſſary, as they prevent many diſeaſes that ſeamen are often aſſaulted with, when taken as often as once in ten or fifteen days, or oftener if required.

Doſe from one to four, taken at night on going to bed.

☞ The above pills may be had of the Subſcriber only, in Richmond, next ſtore below Rocketts Warehouſe.

A. L. Gale.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND COPY OF

BACON'S ABRIDGMENT,

5 volumes folio—in good preſervation. Enquire of the Printer.

November 18.

Notice.

Purſuant to a decree of the wor[illegible]ſhipful Court of Hanover,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,

At Mr. Thomas Anderſon's Tavern, in the ſecond fork of ſaid county, on Monday the 6th day of January 1800,

12 Likely Negroes,

Conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, being a part of the eſtate of Thomas Anderſon, deceaſed, lent to his widow Fanny, during her life, and who is ſince deceaſed, now to be divided between the grand children of ſaid decedent, agreeable to his will.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers upon their giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.——All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward on or before the day aforementioned for ſettlement.

By the EXECUTOR.

Hanover, 3d December, 1799. tds

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10 Dollars Reward

Strayed or Stolen,

From the city of Richmond, on the 25h October laſt, a very elegant

Blood Bay HORSE,

Five feet high, handſomely foxed and nicked, with his right hind foot white, a ſmall knot upon the ſame leg, juſt above the paſtern joint, a ſhort high rump, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, a few white hairs upon his left buttock, a ſhort thin ſwitch tail, when he couples rather higher on the right than the left ſide, goes admirably, and is when mounted a very gay horſe, being one of great ſpirit. Any perſon delivering the ſaid horſe to me at Buck Iſland, in the county of Albemarle, or to John Wood of Richmond, ſhall receive the above reward, together with their expenſes defrayed in travelling to either of the above places.

W. Wood.

Dec. 1, 1799.

Mrs. BELL,

FROM CHARLESTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Richmond and the public in general, that ſhe will open a

Boarding School,

For the Tuition of Children and Young Ladies, and will Teach Reading and Writing gramatically—alſo Plain Work, Marking, Open Work, and Embroidery—alſo the firſt Rudiments of Drawing, ſuch as Vines or Flowers—Thoſe who favour her with encouragement, may depend on every attention being paid to their Education and Morals—She will be glad to take in Needle Work or Mantua Making——She reſides near the Market Houſe in the upper part of the houſe occupied by Mr. John Hayes, Merchant.

Richmond, Dec. 5th, 1799.

This day is Publiſhed.

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, *Jun*

And for Sale at his Printing Office, a few doors above Bowler's Tavern,

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK For 1800.

☞ Great allowance made to wholeſale purchaſers.

October 21, 1799.

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

T[illegible] [illegible]p-Duties.

[illegible]BLES

[illegible]ng Gold, according [illegible]ngly calculated for the uſe of the [illegible]ank of the United States.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY

From the ſubſcriber living in the lower end of Goochland, near Tuckahoe, on the 25th of Auguſt, a negro woman named

CREASY,

[illegible] who generally calls herſelf NANCY WHITE. She is of a light complexion, round full faced, and very likely—about twenty years old; had on when ſhe went off an India cotton petticoat and ſhort gown, and a felt hat. I purchaſed her in Richmond ſome years ago of William Rober[illegible]ſon and I expect ſhe is lurking about Richmond, Mancheſter, or probably got to Peterſburg, at which places ſhe has connexions or acquaintances, particularly at the two laſt mentioned places.——[illegible]y perſon who will deliver the ſaid runaway to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure her in any jail and give him information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

Edward B. Jennings.

J. Needham,

Clock and Watch Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the houſe formerly occupied by W. Shacforth, on the croſs-ſtreet leading to Mayo's bridge, where he intends carrying on his buſineſs in all its various branches.—Any perſon that will favor him with their work, may depend on its being done in the neateſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice, and he will warrant it for one year.

Richmond, Dec. 12th, 1799.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward,

For ſtopping the Villain!

RAN away on the 25th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber near this city,

George,

a likely ſtout made mulatto man, 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a conſpicuous ſcar under his left jaw, occaſioned by a defective tooth, a large ſcar on the back of his right hand from the cut of a knife, and a ſmall one inclining obliquely downwards in the middle of his forehead, occaſioned by ſome accident when a child, ſtutters a little when about to ſpeak, a buſhy head of hair, legs rather ſmall from the conſtant uſe of boots, and of ſulky looks and temper, except when he chooſes to force a deceitful ſmile.——He has ſerved an apprenticeſhip to the barber's trade, knows a little of ſhoemaking, and is, when he pleaſes, a very complete domeſtic ſervant.——As he has ſeveral times travelled with me into the northern ſtates, it is poſſible he may obtain a forged certificate of freedom and endeavor to go that way, or towards Kentucky, where his mother and other connexions are in the poſſeſſion of a Mr. William Holland, whoſe name he ſometimes affects to bear—and this is the more probable, as a ſhort time previous to his departure he poſſeſſed himſelf of the means of travelling by forcing into my deſk. If he is caught *out* of the ſtate of Virginia, the above reward will be paid on his delivery to me at this place—if taken in this ſtate and delivered, Fifty Dollars will be paid—or if ſecured in any jail ſo that I get him again, Thirty Dollars will be allowed. All maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt affording the ſaid runaway a conveyance out of the ſtate, and all other perſons againſt harboring, employing or ſecreting him—as no expence will be ſpared in a rigorous proſecution of thoſe who do ſo.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, Virginia, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

In Council, June 25, 1799.

THE Executive of Virginia will receive Propoſals either for the importation from Europe, or for the manufacturing within this ſtate of

4000 Stand of Arms

to be delivered at Richmond in the courſe of the preſent year, each ſtand to conſiſt of a muſket, the length of the barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the ſize of eighteen to the pound, a double bridled lock, upon the beſt conſtruction, neat braſs or iron mounting, ſteel ramrod, and to be well ſtocked with black walnut, and a bayonet one foot five inches in the blade. Propoſals will alſo be received for ſupplying ſix hundred piſtols, holſters, ſwords, ſcabbards and belts for the equipment of cavalry.

By order of the Executive,

Atteſt, A. BLAIR, c. c.

M. M. MYERS,

Has on hand at the Store lately occupied by Meſſrs. Moody & Price,

West-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin in Caſes,
Coffee,
Ginger,
Liverpool Salt in Sacks,
German Oznaburgs,
Writing Paper,
Window Glaſs, crown and common, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10.

A QUANTITY OF

Hollow Glaſs Ware,

CONSISTING OF

Decanters,
Wine Glaſſes,
Pint, half pint and quarter pint Tumblers.

A few Caſks of Genuine

CABANISS'S

Chewing Tobacco,

Which with a variety of other articles in the

Dry Good & Grocery Line,

will be diſpoſed of either by wholeſale or retail at low prices, for Caſh, Country Produce or Note at a ſhort date.

Richmond, October 24th, 1799.

COMMITTED to the jail of Cheſterfield county, a Negro Man of a yellowiſh complexion and buſhy head of hair, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, about 23 or 4 years old; he has a ſcar on his upper lip, one on the ſide of his noſe, and ſeveral ſmall bumps on his breaſt: he calls himſelf by the name of BILLY, ſays his maſter bought him from the Eaſtern Shore laſt ſpring, and carrying him to Cumberland River, he made his eſcape: He further ſays he does not remember his maſter's firſt name, but he believes his ſurname is BARRY.—His clothing conſiſted of a blue ſailor's jacket, a ſpotted velveret under ditto, and ſtriped Virginia cloth overhalls. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

October 1ſt, 1799. (ep3w.ſ)

BLANK

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

For Sale at this Printing-Off[illegible]

LEWIS WERCQ,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that having diſſatisfied ſeveral perſons on account of his being obliged to loſe a conſiderable time in going to the ſtores to make choice of the articles of clothing wanted; he will in future be provided with patterns from every ſtore, with the loweſt fixed prices, and in order alſo to avoid the length of his accounts for the ſmall articles, he will fix a reaſonable price for the furniſhing of them to every ſuit or garment of clothing.

Richmond, December 2, 1799.

☞ *Important Object of Speculation.*

THE Subſcriber propoſes to SELL, and give immediate poſſeſſion, that pleaſant ſeat, called

POWHATAN,

Lying on James River, adjacent to the city of Richmond, containing about 3000 acres, bordering on the river three quarters of a mile, and extending outwards nearly in form of a parallelogram; it is well watered and timbered with a vaſt deal of fine pine and white oak, convenient to which on the ſame eſtate is lately erected a valuable Manufacturing and Saw Mill.

The quality of the land is generally adapted to the culture of grain and ſome parts of it would produce good tobacco. The improvements on it are, one of the moſt commodious and beſt built Brick Houſes in the ſtate, with an excellent Ice-Houſe, and ſuch Offices, and Fruit Trees, as are uſually attached to the like premiſes. There is ſome very good Meadow Land under improvement, with two Fiſheries.

This eſtate poſſeſſes many other advantages which cannot be enumerated in an advertiſement, but will readily occur to an obſerver, ſome of which are, the many handſome ſites for building in view of Richmond, and ſome of the moſt convenient water lots contiguous to Rocketts, for wharves and ware-houſes; which, judiciouſly laid out, would meet a ready ſale at a much higher price than now held.——One fifth of the purchaſe money being paid down, an extenſive credit will be allowed for the balance, on a punctual payment of intereſt.

Alſo,—A very valuable Tobacco and Grain Plantation in Powhatan county, on Deep Creek, containing about 1500 acres, 300 of which are excellent low grounds, and a great portion of that reclaimed into arable and meadow, from which natural graſs enough might be annually cut to ſupport 50 head of cattle. It lies in a deſirable neighbourhood, about 45 miles from Richmond, with good dwelling and out-houſes, two miles from the Appamattox and twelve from the James River navigation—— Upon a contract for theſe lands being concluded, 30 or 40 Negroes, with Stocks of every kind, will alſo be ſold.

WILLIAM MAYO, Jun.

October, 1799. [ſtſ]

THE OFFICE OF THE

National Magazine

IS now kept in a room at Col. Goodall's, near the Capitol, in Richmond, where ſubſcriptions for that work are received. The 3d number will be ready for ſubſcribers within a few days. Any gentleman who may have received the firſt number and miſſed the ſubſequent ones, is deſired to call as above; punctual attention will be given either by myſelf or clerk.

Subſcriptions are likewiſe received at the office of the National Magazine for the following works:—

"A NEW AND UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER," by Joſeph Scott of Philadelphia; the firſt volume of this valuable work is now in hand, ready for ſubſcribers:—

"THE PROSPECT BEFORE US," a political work, by James T. Callender; this book is in the preſs and will be publiſhed in the month of December inſtant:—

"THE REPUBLICAN," a weekly paper juſt eſtabliſhed in Peterſburg by Lyon & Field:—

"A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES," by Thomas Herty, Editor of "*An Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland*," this work is in the preſs and is expected to be publiſhed the enſuing winter:—

"THE BEE," a republican paper publiſhed by Charles Holt, in New-London, Connecticut, at the reduced price of ONE DOLLAR a year.

Poſt-Riders who carry the National Magazine to the adjacent counties are deſired to call for ſuch numbers as are wanting.

J. LYON.

N. B. One or two Journeymen Printers may find conſtant work, by applying at the office of the National Magazine.

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleaſants' Printing-Office,

[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subſcriber, on the 15th inſtant, going from this city to Louiſa county, a dark complected Negro Man, named

RANDALL:

He is a well ſet fellow, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 35 years of age, rather bow-legged; had on when he eloped, a ſhort blue coat and overalls—I rather ſuppoſe if he is not lurking about this city, he is at Mr. Harris's in the county of Caroline, near Cook's Ford, as he was raiſed in that family—he alſo has ſome connections in Peterſburg, or he may probably go to Charles-City, as he was ſold to me by Mr. McClaran of that county.——Any perſon that will apprehend the ſaid fellow and ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and if delivered to me all reaſonable charges paid.

EDMUND GRADY.

Richmond, Nov. 22d, 1799. (tf.)

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are cautioned againſt employing or harbouring ſaid fellow at their peril. E. G.

SMALL-POX.

The Magiſtrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the

Inoculation of the Small-Pox,

AT the Houſes belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN TABB, Eſq deceaſed, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the ſituation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all thoſe who wiſh to avail themſelves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (t f)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Several Journeymen

TAILORS,

who ſhall receive the higheſt wages given in this city. Apply to

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Richmond, Nov. 11, 1799.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE

Slate Quarries;

LYING on James river, near the mouth of Slate river, about ſixty miles above the city of Richmond, in Virginia; the quality of which has been proved by experiments made in Richmond and Mancheſter, and the quantity will not be doubted, when viewed by any one a judge in that article. The ſituation of theſe Quarries immediately on navigable water, and their ſcarcity in other quarters, particularly in ſimilar ſituations, giving almoſt the entire monopoly in this country to their owner, render them an object worthy the attention of the enterprizing and induſtrious.—The other property formerly advertiſed with thoſe Quarries, being now diſpoſed of, THEY will be ſold on moderate terms (in proportion to their value) for bonds well ſecured, property in Richmond, public ſecurities, or any other thing that will produce a certain annual income, and ultimately inſure the principal.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,

About 400 acres of well timbered, unimproved, level, lively grain

LAND,

On James river, about ſeventy miles above Richmond, in the ſame way, and on moderate terms. (TF)

John Nicholas.

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT

Engravings,

With their KEYS,

[*BY JOHN TRUMBULL, ESQ.*]

One repreſenting the BATTLE at BUNKER'S HILL and DEATH of Gen. WARREN, June 17, 1775.

The other, the DEATH of Gen. MONTGOMERY, in the ATTACK of QUEBEC, Dec. 1775.

They are in handſome GILT FRAMES—Price *EIGHTY DOLLARS.*

—Where alſo may be had—

[Price One Dollar, in Boards.]

BURK'S HISTORY

OF THE

Late War in Ireland,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

United Iriſh Aſſociation

From the firſt meeting at *Belfaſt*, to the landing of the French at *Kilala.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at S. Pleaſants' Printing-Office,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

MEDICAL BOOKS.

As they are ſecond-hand, and the owner wiſhes to diſpoſe of them as ſoon as poſſible, they will be ſold very cheap.

Bartlett Still

Has received by the late arrival and is now opening,

A Complete Aſſortment of FALL AND FANCY

GOODS

Of the neweſt Faſhions,

CONSISTING of Kendal Cottons
White and coloured Plains
Roſe and ſtriped Blankets, Flannels
Cloths, Kerſeymeres and Baize,
Striped, plain and twill'd coatings
Swanſdown and Marſeilles waiſtcoatings
Mancheſter Stuffs and dimities
Cotton, ſilk and yarn hoſiery
Calicoes and Chintzes
Indian taffities and luſtrings
Sattins, perſians and peelings
Silk and kid gloves
Camel hair ſhawls and cardinals
Nelſon's flag handkerchiefs and plumes
Laces, edgings and ſilk zones
Linnens and cambrick
Ruſſia drilling and ſheeting
Ticklenburg and Britiſh oznaburgs
Bed tick, Dowlas and ſileſias

A general aſſortment of

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Amongſt which are

Pearl and Metal BUTTONS,

Whips, Canes, Bruſhes, &c.

CROCKERY

and

WINDOW GLASS.

The above well choſen ASSORTMENT will be offered for ſale, very low,

For Caſh, Country Produce, or on the uſual Credit.

☞ IMPERIAL TEA,

Warranted GOOD *and* CHEAP.

Richmond, October 14, 1799.

PROPERTY AT BATH

FOR SALE—*VIZ.*

A HOUSE and LOT and fix acres of LAND:

The houſe and buildings are almoſt new—the houſe has five rooms on the firſt floor and five on the ſecond, including an incloſed Piazza of Venetian blinds: On the lot are alſo a very good Coach Houſe for two carriages, Stabling for four horſes, Smoke Houſe, &c. together with a very well laid out and productive Garden and Shrubbery comprifed in a cloſe board fence, was [illegible] built in 1796 and 1797.

ALSO,

20,000 Acres of LAND in Harriſon county, on the waters of the Elk and Little Kanawha Rivers, ſurveyed in 1784.

2,500 Acres of LAND, likewiſe in Harriſon county, on Hughes's River, ſurveyed in 1784.

1,200 Acres of LAND, in Kentucky, on Second Creek, above the mouth of the Buck Fork, within 10 miles of Bairdſtown, Jefferſon county, ſurveyed 9th June, 1784.

For further particulars and terms of ſale apply to JOSEPH GALLEGO.

June 24, 1799. (SP TF)

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

The Proſpect before Us:

OR,

An Impartial Examination of the Principal Features of the Feder[illegible] Government; including an expla[illegible]nation of the inſtant neceſſ[illegible] for a New Cenſus.

But, Sir, it has an awful ſqu[illegible] it ſquints at MONARCHY!

P. H[illegible]

Subſcriptions for this publication, price one dollar, are received by the Author, at the office of the Examiner; by S. Pleaſants jun. at the office of the Virginia Argus; by J. Lyon, at the office of the National Magazine, in Richmond; and by all others intruſted with propoſals.

Maps of Kentucky

AND THE

North Weſtern Territory;

—ALSO—

PLANS OF PHILADELPHIA *AND* BOSTON,

For Sale by the Printer hereof.

Oct. 15.

SHERIFF's BLANKS

May be had at this Printing-Office.